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FIG. 1

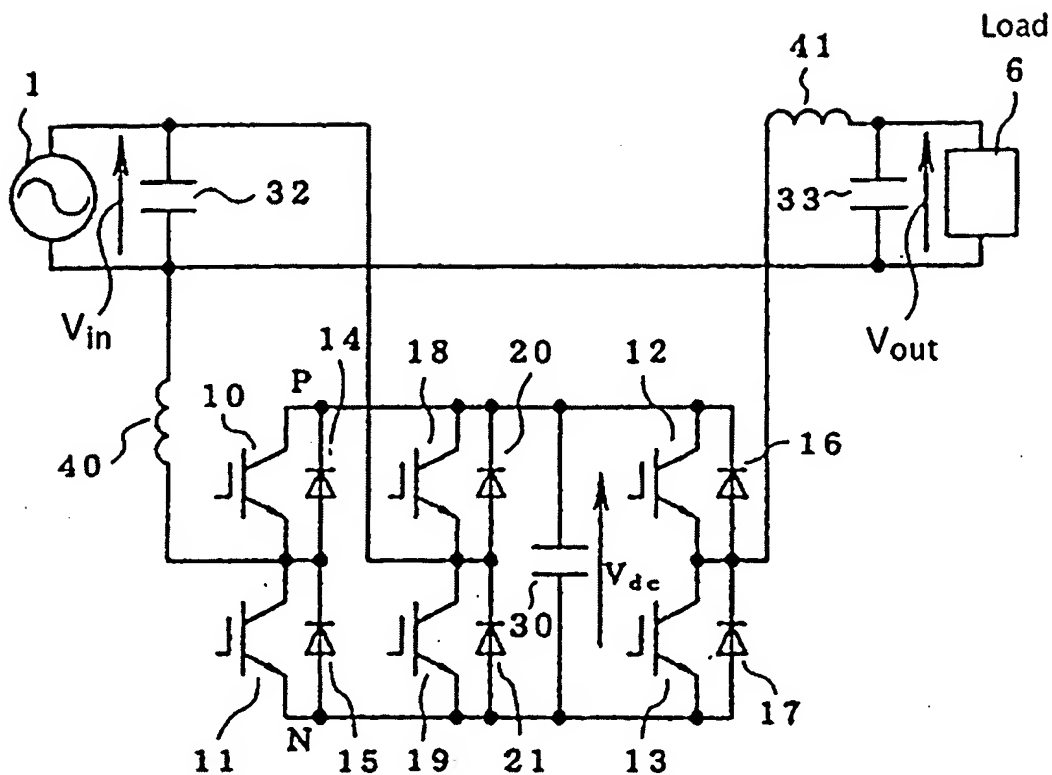
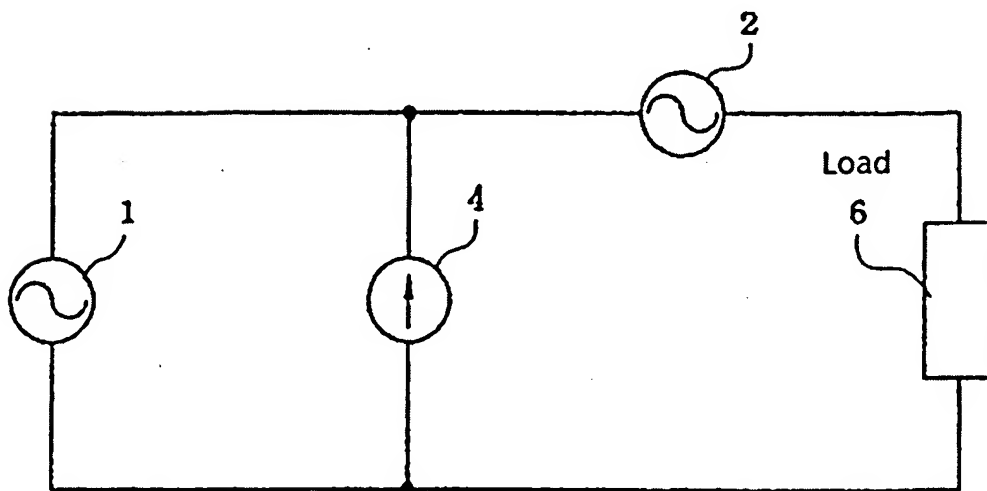


FIG. 2



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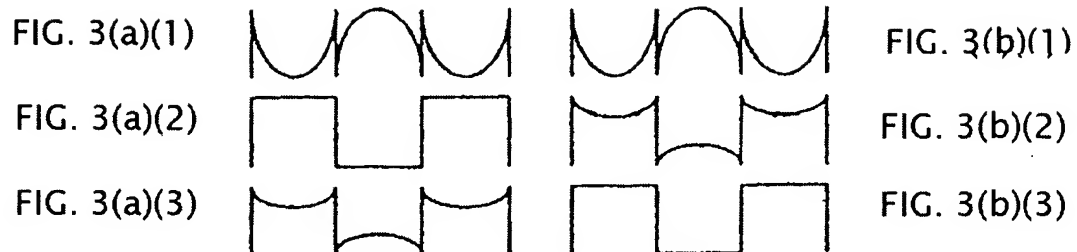
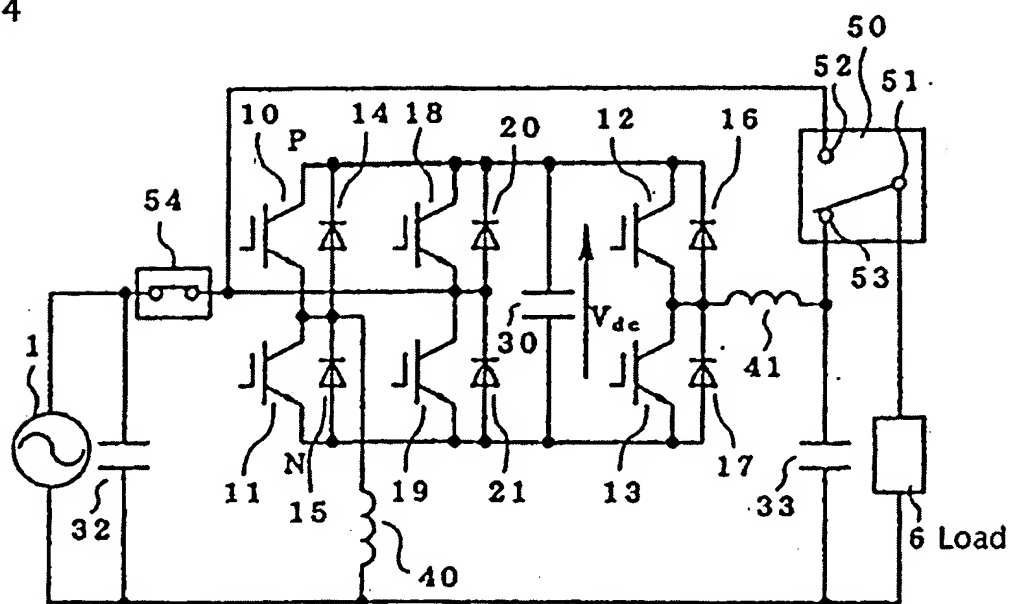
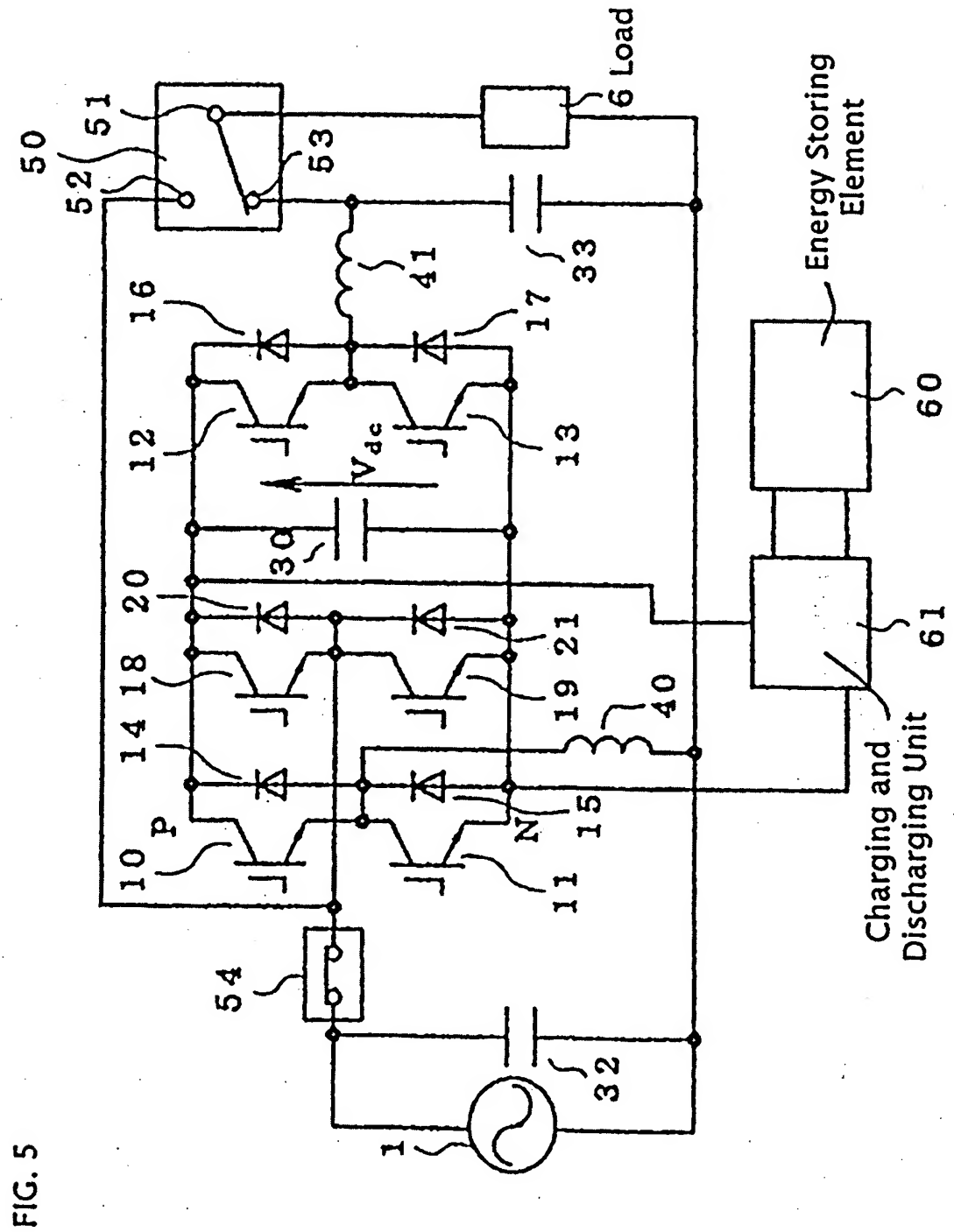


FIG. 4

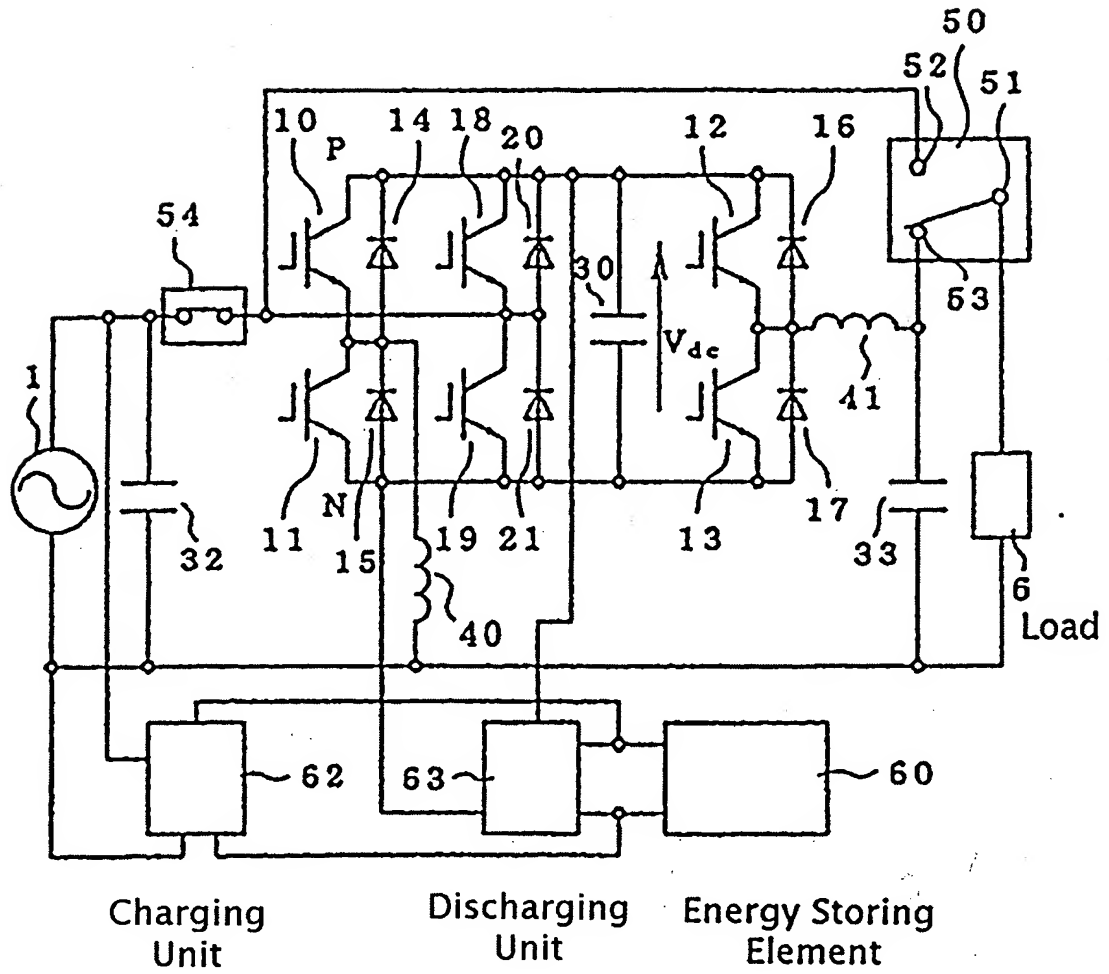


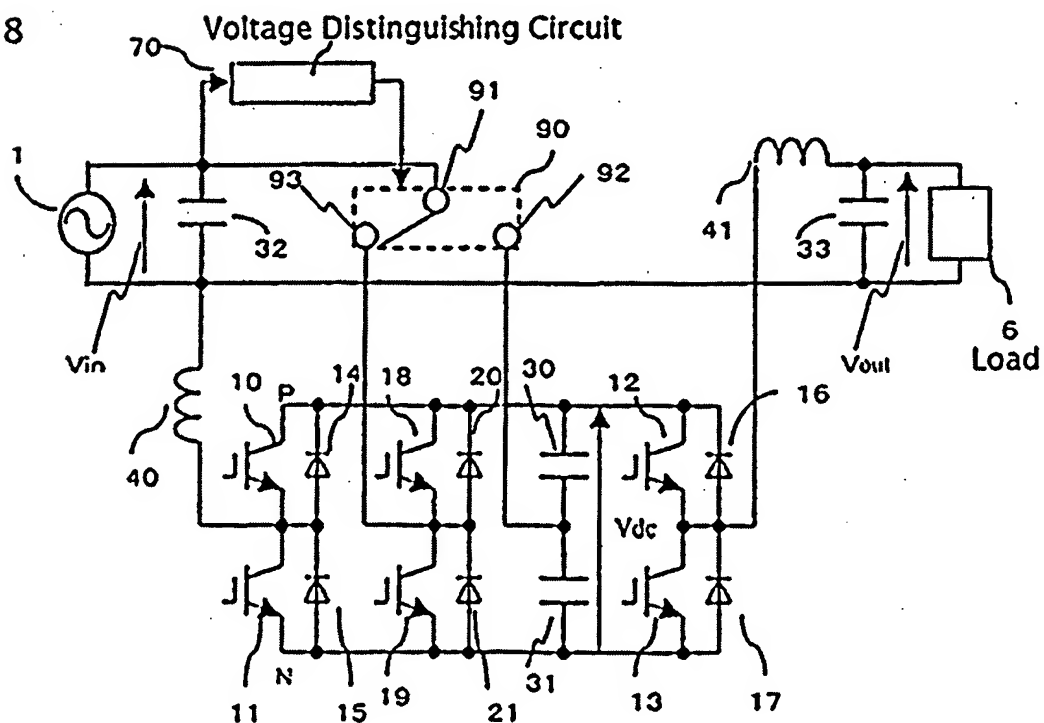
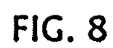
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FIG. 6





The diagram shows a power factor correction circuit. It starts with an AC source (1) connected to an inductor (40). This inductor is part of a boost converter stage with two transistors (10, 11) and two diodes (14, 15). The output of this stage is connected to a second boost converter stage, which also has two transistors (12, 13) and two diodes (16, 17). A capacitor (30) is connected between the two stages. The final output is connected to a load (6) through an inductor (41) and a capacitor (33). A reference capacitor (32) is also shown connected to the AC source.

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FIG. 11(a) (Prior Art)

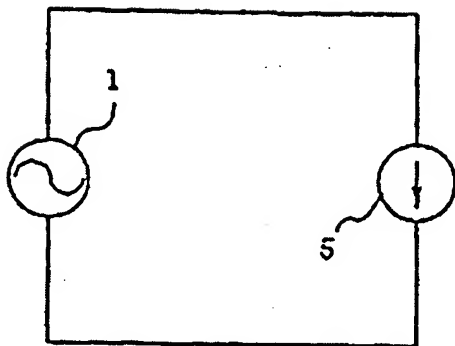


FIG. 11(b) (Prior Art)

